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Boys.

THOMPSON & BOWLERS'

ECLECTIC SYSTEM

OF

PENMANSHIP

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EXPLANATIONS.

The *three elements* are the straight line, and the right and left curves.

The *base line* is the horizontal line, real or imaginary, on which the shortest letters rest.

The *head line* is the horizontal line, real or imaginary, to which the shortest letters extend.

A *space in height* is the height of the shortest letters.

A *space in width* is the distance between the straight lines of *u*.

In a coarse or a condensed hand, a space in *width* is generally less than a space in *height*, while in a fine or a running hand it is frequently more.

The *regular slant* for writing may be determined by drawing a straight line from the right hand upper corner to the left hand lower corner of any rectangle, whose base is to its height as three is to four.

A *straight line*, in writing, is one that does not bend.

A *right curve*, in writing, is a part, or the whole, of the right side of an oval.

A *left curve*, in writing, is a part, or the whole, of the left side of an oval.

A *compound curve*, in writing, consists of two simple curves, right and left, so joined as to form a wave line having one general direction.

A *point*, in writing, is the angular joining of two lines.

A *turn*, in writing, is the merging of one distinct line into another.

SMALL LETTERS.

i contains a right curve and the hook, joined at a point, at the head line, and a dot. *The hook* is a straight line, on regular slant, one space high, joined by a narrow turn at the base line to an upward right curve one space high. The dot is placed one space above the top of the straight line, and on the same slant with it.

u consists of a right curve and two hooks, joined at points at the head line. The turns are narrow and uniform. All the right curves slant alike.

w is a modified *u*, finished with dot and right curve. Last right curve of *u* is made less slanting for *w*, and is finished with a dot and horizontal right curve one-half space long. Width of second hook at top two-thirds space.

v is a modified double hook, finished with dot and right curve. The *double hook* consists of elements *3, 1, 3*, so joined as to form a turn at the top and bottom, of the same size and shape as in the hook. It is one space high, and is changed into *v* precisely as *u* is changed into *w*.

x is the double hook, crossed with a straight line passing upward through its middle, one space long and on same slant as the curves.

n consists of an inverted hook and the double hook, joined at a point at the base line: turns should be uniform; downward lines, straight and parallel.

m consists of two inverted hooks and the double hook, joined at points at the base line. Turns and straight lines as in *n*.

r contains elements *2, dot, 3, 2*, and the hook. Right curve rises one and one-fourth spaces high, and compound curve descends obliquely one-fourth space to head line, where it joins the hook. It is one-third space wide at the head line, and one-half space at the middle.

s contains elements *2, 3, 2, dot, 2*. The compound curve forms a broad turn on the base line, and rises one-fourth space, forming a dot on the first right curve. The lower turn is retraced by finishing right curve. This letter is one and one-fourth spaces high, and one-half space wide.

e is a right curve and modified hook, joined by a very narrow turn at the head line. The hook is modified by having its straight line changed into a slight left curve. Loop of *e* one-fourth space wide and two-thirds space long.

c is a modified *e*. This letter contains a dot, or straight line, near the top, one-sixth space long, on regular slant, not found in *e*. Width of head in *c* one-third of a space.

o consists of a left curve, *an oval*, and horizontal right curve one-half space long. The oval is on regular slant, half a space wide, one space high, and has both its sides curved alike, and both ends the same shape.

a consists of a left curve, the modified pointed oval, and the hook. The *modified pointed oval* is more slanting than the *o*, has its left side curved more than its right, and is pointed at the top. Second curve of *a* retraces first two-fifths its length. The hook joins the modified pointed oval at the head line. Width and height of *a* each one space.

d is a modified *a*. The first right curve of *a* changes into a straight line at head line, continues upward on regular slant one and one-fourth spaces, and is retraced to head line by the extended hook.

t, without crossing mark, is a modified *i*. The *i* is changed to *t* precisely as *a* is changed to *d*, and is crossed with a horizontal straight line, one and one-half spaces long, and half way from head line to the top.

q consists of a left curve, the modified pointed oval, and the folded stem, united angularly at head line. The *folded stem* is a straight line extending three spaces below head line, and joined by a narrow turn to a compound curve carried up to head line. Width of fold one-third of a space below base line, and one space at head line.

p consists of elements *2, 1, 2, 3, 2, dot, 2*. It is three spaces above base line, and two below it. Width of fold one-third space near the bottom, and one-fourth space just above base line. Oval finish one space high and three-fourths of a space wide.

l consists of the looped stem and a right curve, joined by a narrow turn at the base line. The *looped stem* consists of an upward right curve three and one-half spaces high, joined by a narrow turn to a downward left curve, half a space long, which merges into a straight line, three spaces long, crossing the right curve a little above the head line. Its loop is two-thirds its length, and one-half space wide one-fourth from the top.

b is a modified *l*. The *l* is changed to *b* as *u* is changed to *w*.

h consists of the looped stem and the double hook, united at a point at the base line.

k contains the looped stem, elements *3, 2*, and the hook, modified by having its straight line only three-fourths of a space high. The finishing part is one and one-fourth spaces high, one and one-fourth spaces from the looped stem at head line, and two-thirds of a space from it, below the tie.

j consists of a right curve and the inverted looped stem, joined at a point at the head line. It is dotted like *i*.

y is *h* inverted, and consists of the double hook and the inverted looped stem, joined at a point at the head line.

g consists of a left curve, the modified pointed oval, and the inverted looped stem, all united at a point at the head line. The second left curve retraces the first as in *a*.

z contains elements *3, 2, tie, 2, 3*; or, it is a modified inverted hook and a loop two spaces in length below base line, joined by a tie on base line. The left curve of tie and right curve of loop form upper end and right side of a narrow oval.

f consists of the looped stem, the modified inverted and reversed looped stem, and right curve, so joined as to be six spaces long. The inverted looped stem is modified by having its loop formed on the right side of the straight line, and made three spaces long. Last right curve begins at the middle of letter, and ends at head line.

CAPITALS.

O consists of elements *3, 2, 3*. Its height is three and one-half spaces, its width two-thirds its length, and distance between left curves one-fifth the width of letter. Opposite sides curve alike; last left curve ends one-fourth space from base line.

D contains elements *3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3*. Stem three spaces, whole letter three and one-half spaces, and lower loop one space in height. Width of *D* same as capital *O*. Distance between stem and oval one-fifth the width of letter.

E consists of elements *3, 2, 3, tie, 3, 2, 3*. Upper part one-third, and lower part, a modified capital *O*, two-thirds the length of letter, are joined by a tie at right angles to regular slant. Distance between left curves of modified *O* one-fourth the width of letter.

C contains elements *2, 3, 2, 3*. Loop two spaces, and lower part, or modified *O*, three spaces. Space between left curves of modified *O* one-fourth its width.

W consists of the capital fold, and elements *2, 3, 3*. The *capital fold* consists of a left and a right curve joined by a broad turn at the top, and brought near together at the bottom. Width of fold a little more than one-third its length. Second left curve of *W* nearly straight, and last one, two spaces high, are joined at base line by a *very* narrow turn. Width of the three openings across the middle, on the right of fold, equal.

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A wise man prizes contentment above wealth.

Bounty is oftener commended than imitated.

Confine your expenses or they will confine you.

Drinking is the drowning, not the cure of sorrow

Economize your time if you would become wise.

Fraud in youth becomes knavery in manhood.

Good manners are ornaments in youth and age

He is in some degree wise that rules his tongue.

In every transaction let justice be your guide.

Keep company with those who can improve you.

Learning commands admiration and esteem.

Money is some mens servant and others master

No good building without a good foundation

Opportunity slighted brings certain repentance

Promise but little and fulfil what you promise.

Let men have quiet minds and enjoy content.

Remember to improve your time when young

Sin and remorse are inseparable companions.

Under all circumstances we should do our duty.

vice often assumes the outward form of virtue.

Would you be rich be frugal if wise be studious

Xenophon thought the wisest man the happiest

Young persons often listen to unwise counsel

Zeal without knowledge is often a false guide.

X consists of ***the capital fold,*** and elements ***3, 2.*** The second left curve should touch the ***fold*** at the center.

Q consists of a ***modified capital fold,*** and elements ***3, 2, 3.*** ***Capital fold*** is modified by having the lower end of its right curve turned well to the left, so as to form a horizontal loop one space long on base line. Compound curve ends at head line. First left curve in ***fold*** points to the crossing of the loop.

Z consists of the capital fold, oblique tie, resting on base line, and a loop two and one-half spaces in length below base line. The left curve of ***tie*** and right curve of loop form upper end and right side of an oval on regular slant.

V is a ***modified capital fold*** followed by a full turn, and compound curve two spaces high and one-half space from the ***fold.*** ***The capital fold*** is modified by being made a very little narrower, and having its right curve changed into a slight compound curve.

U contains a modified capital fold, as in ***V,*** a right curve two spaces high, and the extended hook, without shade. Extended hook one and one-fourth spaces from ***fold.***

Y is the same as ***U,*** finished with the loop of the inverted looped stem, instead of a right curve.

J contains a modified capital fold and a loop extending two and one-half spaces below base line. The fold is a little narrower, and its right curve a little straighter than in ***W.*** The crossing of the loop is a little above base line.

I is a modified capital fold, one-half the usual width, finished with the stem oval. The ***stem oval*** consists of a right curve and left curve, so joined, by a broad turn at the left, as to form an oval slanting twenty degrees from base line. Height of oval nearly two spaces; width, two-thirds its length. Both sides equally curved.

P contains elements ***3, 2, 3, 2.*** Compound curve begins half a space below full height of letter, and continues to base line, where, with a broad turn, it merges into the left side and upper end of an oval. The finishing right curve crosses the stem vertically at its top, and recrosses it at right angles at the middle. Space on the right of stem, one-fourth that on the left.

B is the same as ***P,*** finished with a downward right and upward left curve, so joined as to form an oval extending a little below base line. Tie at right angles to the stem. Width of spaces on right of stem equal.

R is ***P*** finished with a downward and an upward compound curve. Second compound curve joins first in a turn on base line, and ends at head line. ***Tie*** same as in ***B.***

T consists of the capital stem and the cap. The ***capital stem*** consists of a compound curve on regular slant, three spaces high, joined by a broad turn to a left curve, so as to form the stem oval. The ***cap*** consists of a straight line, on regular slant, two-thirds of a space long, and a horizontal compound curve, two and one-half spaces long. Distance of cap above and to the left of stem one-half space.

F is ***T*** with its last curve carried across the stem one-fourth space, and crossed with slanting straight line one-half space long.

S consists of a right curve and modified capital stem. Capital stem curves more and slants less than in ***T.*** Loop one-half the whole length of the letter.

L is the loop and compound curve of ***S,*** finished with a horizontal loop and compound curve, instead of the stem oval. Horizontal loop crosses first right curve, and is one space long. Compound curve ends at head line, one space from stem.

G contains elements ***2, 3, 2,*** and the stem oval. Right curve begins on base line, rises three and one-half spaces, forms a narrow turn, descends in a left curve, forming a loop two spaces long, and is joined, by a broad turn and right curve, to the stem oval.

H consists of two parts. First part contains a right curve and the stem oval, modified by beginning three spaces high. Second part is a left curve, three and one-half spaces high, and three-fourths of a space from first part, and a crossing mark. Crossing mark begins on second part, just above head line, descends half a space to the left, crosses second part, and rises half a space with a right curve.

K consists of first part of ***H*** and three compound curves. First compound curve begins three and one-half spaces high and forms a tie on the stem, at right angles to it, and one space from its top. Last two compound curves are like those in ***R.***

A contains capital stem, left curve, and crossing mark as in ***H.*** Capital stem is straighter and more slanting at top than in ***T.*** Left curve is nearly straight, and extends from top of stem to base line on less than regular slant.

N is like ***A,*** without crossing mark, joined at base line by a *very* narrow turn, to an upward left curve two spaces high. Width of the two openings, measured across middle of letter, should be the same.

M is ***N,*** with its last left curve made three and one-half spaces high, and united to a left curve descending to base line, where it is joined to a compound curve, one space high. The three openings, at half the height of letter, should be equal.

SHADE.

The ***Straight Line*** is shaded,

First.—By having it full at the top, and gradually decreasing to the base; as ***t, d.***

Second.—By having it light at the top, and gradually increasing to the base; as terminating ***t.***

Third.—By increasing gradually nearly to the bottom, and tapering abruptly to the turn; as ***p.***

Fourth.—By having uniform shade through the middle, and tapering equally to the turns; as ***h.***

A ***Curved Line*** is shaded,

First.—By having it gradually increase to, and decrease from, the thickest part, which is usually in the middle of the curve, as in ***O.***

Second.—By commencing one-third of a space from the end, and gradually increasing to the thickest part, which is a little below the middle, and decreasing more abruptly to within one-third of a space of the bottom, as in ***C.***

Third.—By commencing one-third of a space from the end, and increasing to the thickest part, which is two-fifths from the top, and then decreasing gradually to within one-third of a space of the end, as in ***W.***

Fourth.—By commencing near the beginning of the curve, which starts from the middle of the letter, and gradually increasing to half the height of short letters, and then gradually decreasing to where it leaves the base line, as in ***T.***

No letter in common writing receives more than one full shade, and no two shades of equal thickness should come together.

OPENING AND CLOSING.

In opening and closing a writing lesson, the following commands may be given:

OPENING.

1. ***Position.***
2. ***Right hand finds place.***
3. ***Open and place books.***
4. ***Open inkstands.***
5. ***Take pens.***

CLOSING.

1. ***Wipe pens.***
2. ***Pass pens.***
3. ***Close inkstands.***
4. ***Close books.***
5. ***Pass books.***

N. B.—For Position, Penholding, Movement, and explanation of figures, see covers of No's 1 and 2.

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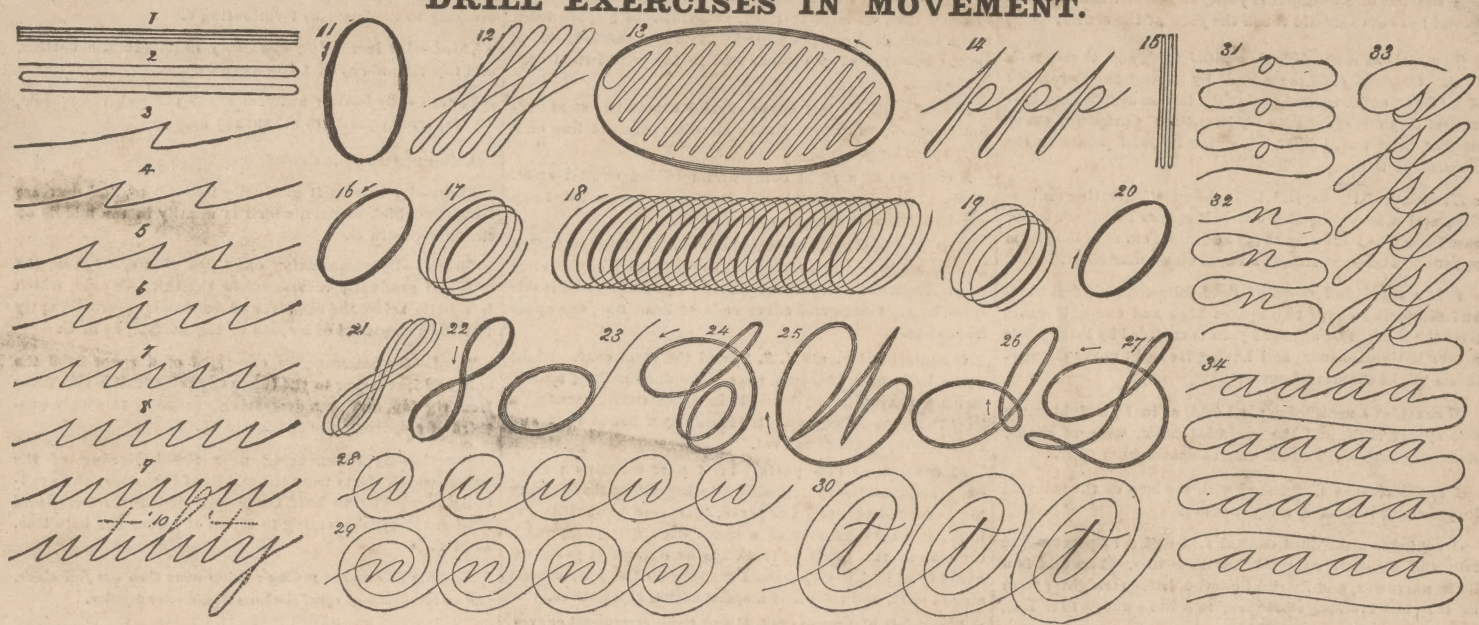
DRILL EXERCISES IN MOVEMENT.



EXPLANATIONS.

Exercise 1.—The lines in this exercise should be straight, parallel, near together, and of equal length. They are to be made with the sliding or lateral forearm movement. As the hand moves to the right, the class may say ***"slide;"*** when it returns, they may say ***"back;"*** thus, ***"slide," "back;" "slide," "back;"*** etc.

N. B.— The pen should not be raised from the paper while making any of the following exercises.

2.—Is like ***1,*** only the lines are farther apart, and the second and fourth lines are made by keeping the pen on the paper as the hand is carried to the left. It is made with the same movement as No. 1.

3.—Contains three motions. It may be made with the combined forearm and finger movements, or with the forearm movement alone. When made with the former, as the hand slides along to make the curves, the *thumb and pen fingers extend or straighten*, and when making the downward line, *they contract or bend, the under finger, remaining stationary, as a fixed rest.* But when made with the forearm movement alone, as the pen moves along on the paper, *the under fingers form a movable rest, and make the same motions as the hand.* In all the exercises, count for each motion of the pen.

4 to 10.—Are similar to the last, the curves being gradually shortened and the number of straight lines increased. The dotted lines in ***10*** show how the exercise may, if properly spaced, be changed to the word ***utility.***

11.—Turn the hand well over to the left, and carry the pen round repeatedly in the same outline from ten to fifty times, at the rate of one hundred times per minute. The oval should be about two-thirds as wide as long, and may be made with either movement. When the downward motion is made the class may say ***"down,"*** and when the upward is made they may say ***"up;"*** thus, ***"down," "up;" "down," "up;"*** etc.; or the numerals may be used; thus, ***"one," "two;" "one," "two:"*** etc.

12.—Make upper and lower loops uniform, and widest one-fourth from the end. Use the finger movement.

13.—This exercise is made with the combined forearm and finger movement, the latter coming in to aid the former in sweeping round the ends of the oval. Commence by making a horizontal oval, one-half as wide as long, the lines following along nearly parallel to each other, and near together. After going round twice, make the oblique lines within the oval, with either the forearm or the finger movement, then, before lifting the pen, carry it round the oval six or eight times more.

14.—This exercise is made with the combined forearm and finger movement.

15.—Turn the hand well over to the left, make the lines parallel and near together, with the finger movement.

16.—Make this the same as ***11,*** except the slant.

17, 18.—A succession of direct ovals (each dropping below the other) to be made with either movement. Shade alternate down strokes, the heaviest in the middle, and alike each way from the middle. Space evenly, and make the curves similar.

19, 20.—Indirect ovals, the reverse of ***17*** and ***16*** respectively.

21, 22.—"Figure eight" exercise, made without shade, with either movement.

23.—Curve the stem alike each way from the center, and repeat the oval several times, making it three-fifths the height of the stem, and two-thirds as wide as long.

24, 25, 26, 27.—The manner of execution is the same as exercise ***11.***

28, 29, 30.—Are made with the combined forearm and finger movement. Make the spaces equal.

31, 32.—Are made with the forearm movement. Make the wave lines horizontal.

33.—Is for whole arm movement. Make the letters directly under each other, and the loops of uniform size.

34.—Contains four letters each way, and is called a ***square of letters;*** it may be made with the forearm or whole arm movement.

Thompson & Bowlers' Eclectic System of Penmanship

1870-6 Book 6 Boys

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